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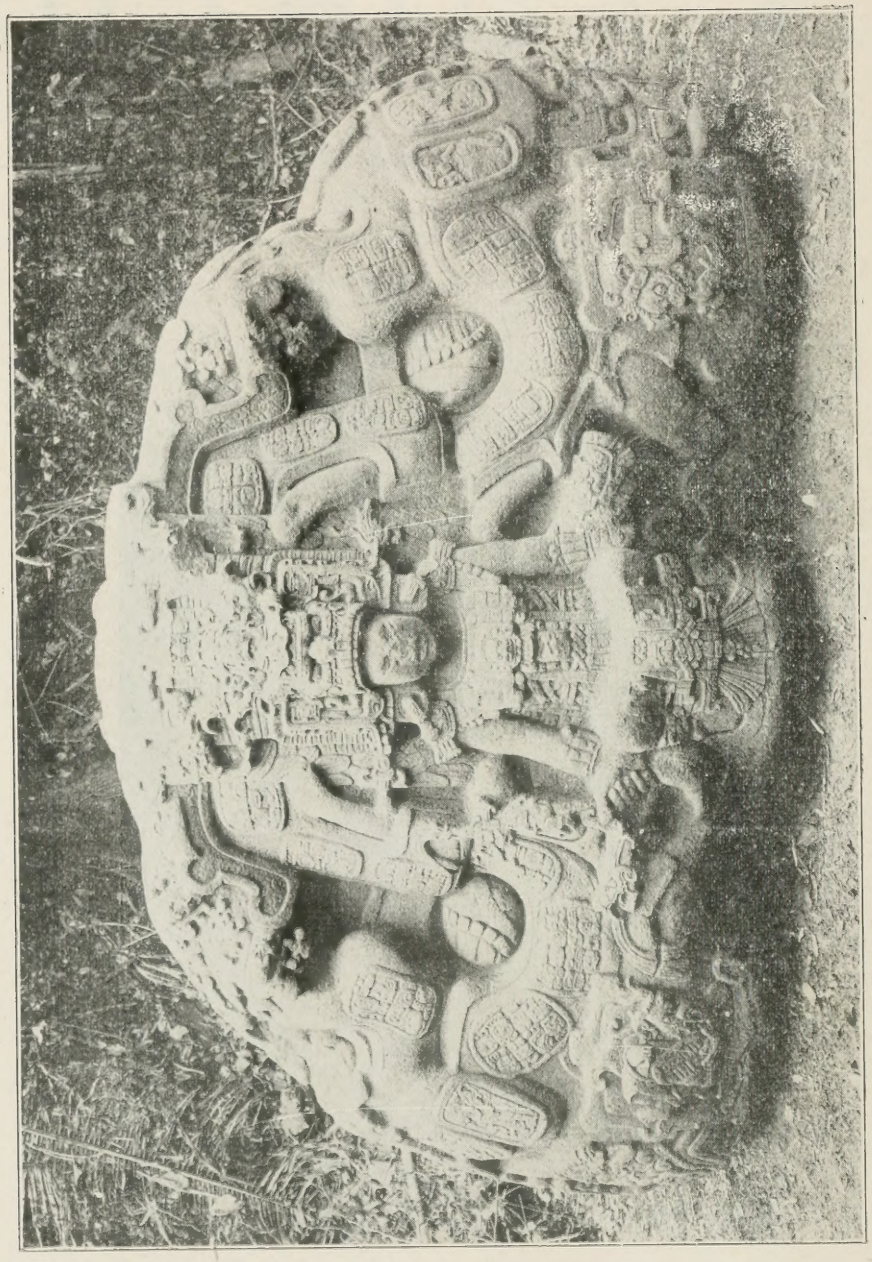
El Palacio

Vol. XIV. MARCH 1, 1923. No. 5.

Archaic Stela near Quirigua, Guatemala, Discovered by Expedition of School of American Research



Zoomorph at Quirigua, where School of American Research has Done Notable Work

THE LAVA TEMPLE AT CUILCUILCO

DR. BYRON CUMMINGS of the University of Arizona, recently returned from a nine months archaeological campaign in the valley of Mexico, addressed the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute on Tuesday evening, February 20, telling something of the discoveries made and the results achieved, which are nothing short of epochmaking. The lecture was illustrated and was given in the St. Francis Auditorium to an audience which included quite a number of members of the state legislature. The speaker, who is a member of the Santa Fe Society, and who is no stranger to Santa Fe audiences, was presented by Director Edgar L. Hewett, who incidentally told of the Institute's western lecture circuit extending to Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Leland Stanford, Los Angeles and San Diego on the Pacific Coast and including Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Dr. Cummings in introducing his subject dwelt on the effect of archaeological investigations and discoveries in enabling modern legislators to solve present day problems. The discoveries made at Cuilcuilco by the expedition of which he had charge disclosed a portion of the pre-history of the valley of Mexico of which heretofore there has been no knowledge. In order to deal properly and wisely with the native races of today it is essential to learn as much as possible of their history and achievements. The fact that the native races of Mexico had wrought great things in the past centuries hold out promise of untold possibilities for the future, if the lessons of history and archaeology are heeded.

The speaker outlined briefly the distribution of the native races—the Aztecs, the Toltecs, the Mayan, the Nahuatl and their present day descendants. He ascribed to the first century the culmination of the Toltec culture and then took his hearers back eight thousand years to the culture he had just uncovered under the Pedregal lava flow on the southern rim of the Valley of Mexico, giving credit, however, to the earlier discoveries of indications of this cultnre at San Angel and other points in that region. The government of Mexico through Dr. Gamio, its director of archaeology, furnished the men and equipment, and Dr. Cummings the supervision for the work that resulted in the uncovering of the oldest temple thus far found on the American continent. A brilliant tribute was paid Dr. Gamio, who is typical of the scholarly and progressive young men who are directing the destinies of the Mexican republic for the time being.

It was Dr. Gamio who, after the discovery of broken pottery, stone artifacts and other evidences of human occupation under the lava flow at San Angel, pointed out to Dr. Cummings the hill, the exploration of which disclosed the great truncated cone built by human hands, at least eight thousand years ago, if the estimates of conservative geologists and archaeologists are correct. This great structure is 412 feet in diameter at the base; 290 feet in diameter at the top and was 52 feet high, the superstructure adding 38 feet, so that in its glory it towered 90 feet above the plain. The expedition completely uncovered one side, ran trenches on the other side sank shafts and tunneled besides uncovering the top platform. It had to excavate 25 feet beneath the lava covering the approach to the base of the cone. From the time that the temple was abandoned until the lava flow, an average of seventeen feet

of soil had accumulated on the clay platform surrounding the structure and it was by testing the depth of that accumulation and comparing it with the depth of accumulations since the lava flow, that estimates of the age of the temple were made. In other words, eight thousand years or more ago, the people in the valley of Mexico had reached a stage of such social and political homogeneity that it could through co-operative effort rear so mighty a stone structure for religious purposes.

The temple is built of lava rock, none of it hewn or surfaced. The lava was simply broken up into slabs with stone hammers and pieced together, the chinks being filled out with smaller pieces. There is no indication of mortar, cement or plaster. The center of the truncated cone was filled with sand. On top of the truncated cone there were found four clay platforms crowned by a stone altar in horseshoe form. The accumulated debris between the four platforms indicated a gradual filling in after each had been abandoned indicating that they were not part of the same edifice.

The pictures thrown on the screen gave a good idea of the cyclopean character of the structure and the great difficulties that had to be overcome to lay it bare under the lava flow and the accumulation of thousands of years of debris and soil. It also indicated the imperative necessity of trenching machinery, hoists and other mechanical equipment for the continuation of the excavations which the Mexican government is planning under the leadership of Dr. Cummings and Dr. Gamio. The pictures of pottery, clay masks and artifacts found during the excavations seemed to bear out relationship to the cultures that followed in the Valley of Mexico. Skeletal remains were of a primitive type, yet, it has been established that the descendants of these early people are living at this day in the same region.

In conclusion and for the sake of comparison, the lecturer threw on the screen excellent pictures of the architectural remains of Cholula, Mitla and other of the Toltec and Maya sites. It was apparent to the audience that Dr. Cummings has added to the pre-history of Mexico one of its most important chapters. He was generously applauded and the interest manifested was more than of a casual character.

Display of Native Weaving.

After the lecture by Dr. Cummings, those present viewed an exhibit of native weaving which filled three alcoves in the Tewa gallery of the Museum. Blankets and other fabrics woven by Indians and Spanish population of the Southwest and Mexico in decades gone by had been loaned by Postmaster James L. Seligman, Director Edgar L. Hewett, T. Harmon Parkhurst and others. Saltillo, Chimayo, Navajo and Pueblo weaves of artistic design and admirable texture were hung side by side and were studied and admired. The exhibit proved an inspiration to present-day weavers who came and examined the textiles with critical eyes.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Millions for Pasadena College.

Arthur H. Fleming has presented to the California Institute, at Pasadena, realty and securities valued at $4,500,000. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Institution.

Bequest to Dartsmouth.

The late General Frank Sherwin Streeter willed $50,000 to Dartmouth College and $10,000 to Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the College.

CARNEGIE EXPEDITION TO YUCATAN

(NEW YORK TIMES)

THE great Maya ruins of Yucatan are about to be excavated and explored. To the average American Yucatan is little more than a name of a far-away foreign country; few realize that it is a State of the Republic of Mexico, distant only two days from New Orleans. To a few of us it is the home of henequen, or sisal hemp, from which is manufactured the binder twine that plays an important role in the harvesting of our annual crops. To a limited number of traders in tropical raw materials it is the land whence come chicle or chewing gum, hardwoods and dye-woods.

But to the American archaeologist Yucatan is paradise. It is virgin soil for him who spends his life digging amid prehistoric ruins. Scattered over an area of hundreds of miles, there are impressive remains of long-forgotten cities, where lived millions of human beings. Who the builders of these cities were, whence they came, whither they departed, and the causes leading to the decay of their civilization are still sealed in mystery. All the glamour of the unknown, the fascination of archaeology, lies in those cities buried in the heart of the tropical forests of Yucatan.

It has been reported that the Carnegie Institution is about to extend its operations to Yucatan. A committee representing it, consisting of John C. Merriam, President of the Institution; General William Barclay Parsons of New York, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. S. G. Morley, formerly of the School of American Research at Santa Fe, left for Yucatan to make an investigation at the ruins of Chichen-Itza. Upon their report, it is believed, will depend whether the Executive Committee decides to go ahead with excavation work on a large scale. This is news of great importance to Maya students the world over, but more especially to American archaeologists, as these are American ruins. It is believed that other scientific associations will follow the lead of the Carnegie Institution if it begins real excavation work, and that Uxmal and other groups of ruins will become the scene of archaeological activity.

The Maya civilization is more interesting in some ways than the Egyptian. The accidental discovery of a Rosetta stone made the reading of the early story of Egypt an open book to the scientist, but no Rosetta stone has yet been found which would provide a key to the extraordinary hieroglyphics carved in solid stone on a hundred walls of ruined temples and palaces in Yucatan and the neighboring Republic of Guatemala.

Scientists for half a century have pored over the few deerskin manuscripts and stone tablets which escaped the zeal for destruction of the priests who accompanied the invading Spanish hosts into Mexico in the early sixteenth century.

Some little progress has been made in deciphering the hieroglyphics. American scientists, such as Morley and Gates, of San Diego, have deciphered many of the numerals, but the alphabet still remains without a key. All that is known is that the Mayas had developed what probably was the highest degree of civilization of their time, variously estimated at anywhere between 2,000 and 6,000 years ago; that they had an astronomical and chronological system and a phonetic language in early stages of evolution. Their knowledge of art and architecture was profound and they had the secret of

making colors that have lasted throughout the intervening scores of centuries.

In the towering stone walls of temples and palaces and the immense cut stone pyramids to be seen at Chichen-Itza, Uxmal, Labnah, Tuluum, Mayapan, Isamal and a score of other cities, one can read the story of their greatness, but who they were and what was their part in the early story of mankind is a chapter of human history that will not be known until all the forces of the archaeological and scientific world are marshaled and excavation and exploration work on an immense scale undertaken.

The Carnegie Institution has been carrying on investigation work amid the Maya ruins for ten years. This work has been in charge of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, head of the Middle American division of the Institution, and progress has been made in deciphering the hieroglyphics and working out the Maya chronology. Several volumes on the Maya civilization have been published as a result of this work. But no excavations on an extensive scale have yet been undertaken (except those at Quirigua in Guatemala by the School of American Research under the direction of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett). Excavation costs money, plenty of it, and it will have to be done by scientific institutions, like the Carnegie Institute, or the colleges and museums of the United States which have funds available. A certain amount of restoration work also will be necessary, as some of the finest architectural specimens have suffered greatly from the ravages of tropical vegetation.

Some American scientists who have devoted years to Maya research believe that the cradle of civilization may well have been in Yucatan, and that the story concealed in its ruins will show that the continent we call the new in reality was the old. With equally convincing argument another group advances the claim that the Mayas, generally credited with being serpent worshippers because the serpent is invariably found among the sculptured designs ornamenting the walls of temples in all their cities, were none other than the descendants of the ancient Hivites. This word signifies in Phoenician "People of the serpent," who were said to have traveled westward after the confusion of tongues resulting from the building of the Tower of Babel. Many scientists have tried to link the Maya civilization with the early Chinese; others have sought Egyptian origin for it, and a small group of enthusiasts holds that the Egyptians got their civilization from Yucatan.

An important step in the work of unraveling the story lies in the fact that the State Government is building automobile roads to the principal groups of ruins. By making the ruins accessible, tourists from the United States and all parts of the world will be attracted and the work of scientific research facilitated. One reason why the Maya ruins are so little known, while ruins of lesser attraction, both archaeologically and from an esthetic viewpoint, are annually visited by thousands of tourists, has been the inaccessibility of these deserted cities buried in the Yucatan forests. The first motor road will connect the station of Dzitas, on the railroad with Chichen-Itza. When completed, early this year, it will be possible to make the trip from Merida, the capital, to the ruins in about four hours.

When motor roads are completed it will be possible to leave New York by ship and six days later be walking the grass-grown streets of a dead and forgotten imperial city, in brilliant sunshine, surrounded by amazing temples and palaces towering proudly overhead, their weather-beaten, sculptured walls silhouetted against a blue sky. They can be reached in a day from Havana and in two days from New Orleans, and the climate of Yucatan in Winter is delightful.

Chichen-Itza and Uxmal, the two most interesting groups of ruins, are kept clear of underbrush. A small force of men is employed by the Government on this work. The luxuriant tropical vegetation

already has done irreparable damage to many of the finest buildings, the roots of large trees growing out of the roofs and walls, tearing great fissures in the masonry. The State Governor, Senor Felipe Carillo, an enthusiast in all that concerns the life of the Maya Indians, past and present, will co-operate with archaeologists and scientific institutions.

The Federal Government of Mexico has direct control of all the archaeological monuments in the republic, and Dr. Gamio, an able scientist, who is head of the Department of Anthropology in Mexico City, recently has expressed himself as well disposed toward American cooperation in excavation and exploration work in Yucatan. Dr. Gamio is confining his attention at the present time to excavation at San Juan Teotiahuacan, near the capital, the site of the pyramids of the Sun and Moon and other remains of Toltec civilization.

The writer visited the road under construction between Dzitas and Chichen-Itza in December with the governor and motored over the greater part of the completed section. More than half was finished, and the remainder will be ready soon.

The Governor hopes to have the Dzitas road finished before the arrival of the American party to assist at the inauguration of this first motor road to the ruins. When the Chichen-Itza road is finished work will be begun on another road connecting Muna, a station on the railroad with the ruins of Uxmal, the second most important group of ruins.

Uxmal can be reached now in about three hours from the City of Merida, so that the journey there and back can be made in a day even over the present road. From the railroad station of San Jose to the ruins the road is good for the greater part, but there is a bad bit of about three miles in length, over a low mountain ridge, which affords an excellent opporunity to visualize what the Ford—they call it the "Fordinega" in Yucatan—can be made to do under difficult circumstances. The motor trip now takes about an hour and a half, and there is no undue hardship. When the road from Muna is ready it will be done in less than an hour.

The ruins at Uxmal in December were impressive beyond description, the photographs taken giving an incomplete idea of the reality. As one turns the corner of the narrow trail through the forest and enters the immense clearing in which stand the main buildings, the magnificent Temple del Adivino—or Temple of the Seer—on top of a 100-foot pyramid of cut stone, towers overhead in majestic dignity.

A splendid view of the far-flung city, spread over an area of five square miles of level plain covered with a dense tropical undergrowth and small trees, can be had from a shoulder of the pyramid at the foot of the temple. Beyond the clearing, in which are the main buildings there are fifteen tumuli, or man-made mountains, with buildings on top, but completely hidden by the dense vegetation. This entire area will have to be cleared before any investigation work can be undertaken.

To the west of the Temple of the Seer one looks down on a great patio, or courtyard, surrounded by fine buildings, the walls of which are covered with intricate sculptured ornamentation in barbaric splendor. In the depths of the carvings are black or blue paint, which has lasted throughout the centuries and helps to throw the fantastic heads and strange designs into striking relief. This is called the House of the Nuns, or the Nunnery, raised on a stone mound twenty feet high. The Nunnery probably would cover half a dozen city blocks.

Diagonally across the clearing is the Palace of the Governor, architecturally the most perfect of all buildings at Uxmal. Like the other large edificies, it stands on a built up mound, about 40 feet high and more than 300 feet long. The facade is covered with sculptured characters, hieroglyphs, strange heads and

ornamentation of intricate workmanship.

To the northwest is the Temple of the Turtles and the Temple of the Palomas, or Pigeons, so called because the oblong openings in the three-foot stone wall are suggestive of pigeon houses. The House of the Old Woman is a small temple, with which the tropical vegetation has wrought irreparable havoc. It got its name because of the finding of the broken statue of an old woman near by.

The names of all the buildings at Uxmal, as well as at Chicken-Itza and the other cities, are fantastic guesswork, applied by the early Spanish discoverers. They bear no authentic relation to the original names or purposes of the temples as the local Indians of the time were ignorant of the history of the cities or of the people who built them. When the Spanish invaders reached Yucatan in 1518 most of the cities already were crumbling in decay and not even legends remained among the descendants of their builders to tell something of the story of the civilization that had passed on.

The scientific world may now be on the threshold of discoveries that will fill an important gap in the known history of the human race. At our doors are eloquent traces of an advanced civilization that probably was at its zenith thousands of years before the Christian era. The sculptured stonework proves that these people possessed highly tempered metal tools. The stone is too hard to have been worked without them. It is known that they possessed copper utensils, but the metal is too soft for stone cutting. Perhaps they had developed an alloy, with tin or some other mineral as was the case with the Incas of Peru. It is one of the most fascinating pages of our history, this one that we are about to open.

MUSEUM LECTURE TOUR

DURING February, Mr. Bloom and Mr. Bradfield of the Museum staff carried out a lecture tour in southeastern New Mexico, arranged by Mrs. J. G. Osburn of Roswell, art chairman of the federated women's clubs in that part of the state. The distance travelled from February 9th to 21st was over a thousand miles, and the lectures were given in Santa Rosa, Tucumcari, Portales, Dexter, Carlsbad, Artesia, Roswell, Alamogordo, Tularosa, and Carrizozo. The speakers were welcomed at all points by appreciative audiences and a great deal of interest in the work of the State Museum was manifest.

A stereopticon was carried along and slides were used to illustrate the paper by Mr. Bloom on "The Museum and Its Work;" Mr. Bradfield had material with him to use with his paper on "Indian Pottery, an Art and a Craft."

At nearly every point on the trip information was gathered as to archaeological sites, and a number of these places were visited as opportunity offered. Of especial interest was the finding of what was undoubtedly Mimbres pottery in a gravel bed just ouside of Roswell, not in the gravel itself but in the alluvial just above the gravel. Unfortunately there was not time to visit the Caprock region in the far southeastern corner of the state, but material has been promised by a young man resident in that vicinity.

Perhaps very few of our readers know that some twenty-five miles southwest of Carlsbad there are enormous caves, larger than Mammoth Cave, Ky. One fatality is reported of a man who was exploring them and fell 300 feet from a cliff. Doubtless these caves will in time be thoroughly explored and made a great tourist attraction. Another sight which

well repays a long journey is the great dunes known as the "White Sands." which overlie the valley west of Alamogordo for a distance north and south of more than twenty miles. Between these sand dunes and the San Andres range to the west important archaeological sites are reported, and there are others said to lie along the foot of the mountains east of Alamogordo. Several sites also were examined in the Ruidoso country, on the road from Roswell to Tularosa. The Museum hopes in the near future to make a comprehensive survey of this whole region and thus secure some basis for comparison with other regions, especially to the north and west.

Mrs. Osburn, the art chairman of the Third District, is to be congratulated upon the keen interest she has aroused in art, archaeology and the State Museum. Every club town in the district, excepting two, arranged for the lectures and reports from all of them show thorough appreciation. An exhibit of color woodblock prints covered the same circuit and resulted in ten sales for the artist. Another exhibit, that of Ralph M. Pearson and B. J. O. Nordfeldt, was quite successful. The following from the Roswell Evening News is typical of the newspaper comment after the lectures:

"A fine cultured audience that comfortably filled the big ball room of the Elks club was present Saturday night to hear Lansing Bloom, assistant director of the Museum at Santa Fe, give his illustrated lecture on 'What the Museum has Done and Can Do.'

"This lecture was given under the auspices of the Archaeology committee of the Women's Club with the chairman, Mrs. Charles D. Keyes, presiding. Two exquisite and appropriate songs from the 'Songs of the Desert' group, written by Gertrude Ross, namely: 'Dawn in the Desert' and 'Sunset in the Desert,' were beautifully sung by Mrs. Marion Shelby-Walthall. Mrs. Jack Shelby was her sympathetic accompanist.

"Major Troutman, superintendent of New Mexico Military Institute, who has spent some time in field research work with Mr. Bloom, was given the honor of introducing the distinguished speaker, who with the aid of the illuminating slides took his hearers with him on a wonderful personally conducted lecture tour from the Old Palace of the Governors out into the vast field of research and back again to the interesting and stately New Museum. Roswell people now have a more intimate knowledge of what their state is occomplishing in the vast field of archaeological work, which within its borders possibly, are the richest and most pre-historic fields of the entire world.

"Mr. Bloom is a native of Auburn, New York, and a graduate of one of New England's oldest colleges, Williams. He has a most interesting and pleasing, though exceedingly modest personality that makes real friends of his audience.

"The archaeology committee that had charge of Mr. Bloom's lecture included Mesdames C. D. Keyes, Grace Troutman, A. C. Harte, W. J. Wilkerson.

"The regular February meeting of the Art Department of the Woman's Club was held Saturday afternoon at the Elks club room, and was attended by a large and interested audience. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. J. G. Osburn, who after a short musical program introduced Mr. Wesley Bradfield Associate in Archaeology of the Museum and an emiment authority on pottery. Mr. Bradfield gave his hearers a history of the development of this ancient art, from its beginning in the neolithic or stone age, down to the present time. He proved that the pottery which has been exhumed in our southwest is contemporary with that made in Egypt (as the hieroglyphics of that country show) 4400 B. C. Our Indian pottery of today conpares favorably with that of Egypt. It is a 'hang over' from the stone age, and naturally 6000 continuous years practise have brought the art to a very high state of refinement. The Pueblo Indian has never used the potter's

EL PALACIO

VOL. XIV. MARCH 1, 1923. NO. 5.

PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

Published by the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research

A Semi-Monthly Review of the Arts and Sciences of the American Southwest.

Sent free to Members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 16, 1918.

wheel whereas the Egyptains began to do so after a few hundred years. The Indian having no written language made substitute for it by picturing the most vital episodes and deepest emotions of his life on his every day utensils, thereby satisfying his esoteric as well as sensibilities. Mr. Bradfield also explained the symbolism of the prehistoric as well as the modern examples in his collection. The clouds, lightning, and plumed serpent are all representative of rain, and its relation to corn. The entire cosmos of the Indian centers about water and corn, his essentials of life. Mr. Bradfield possesses a delightul personality, and pleasing address. Together with Mr. Lansing Bloom, he is making a tour of the clubs of the eastern part of the state under the direction of the third district art department, M. M. F. W. C. This lecture was the seventh he has made on the circuit. Mrs. Raymond Long with Mrs. Phil Helmig at the piano, added much to the pleasure of the occasion by her exquisite interpertation of Royers "The Sunrise Call" (Zuni Indians) and graciously responded to an encore with Cadman's "Land of the Sky Blue Water."

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

San Diego Exhibits.

An imaginary trip to the South Sea region can easily be attained through a visit to the Science of Man building of the San Diego Museum. In the South Sea island room one finds many fine specimens showing the modes and standard of living among the people in British New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Queensland and Central Australia.

One feels that warfare also with these people plays the most important role of all, evidenced by the large representation of war implements, war clubs, spear throwers, boomerangs and shields, many of them showing marks of efficient or inefficient use. Some large fish nets and several baskets show that more gentle methods also are used in procuring the necessities of life. The workmanship on all their implements is to be marveled at, when one considers their primitive tools and material.

The South Sea island maiden's wardrobe is also to be seen with a varied assortment of grass skirts and ornaments for their hair, nose, lips, arms and legs, made of shells and metal, tied together with human hair. An especially large tappa cloth, 14x20 feet, is hanging on the west wall. It is made from the bark of the bread fruit tree, the smaller pieces being beaten into a pulpy state with the fibers spread out and then tapped together at the edges so it makes one seamless cloth. Interesting designs are put on by bleaching and staining with vegetable dyes. This cloth was presented to the chief of the village Suva on one of the Fiji Islands by his subjects on one of their ceremonial days, and is a gift to the Museum by Frank Cutler Kendall, who got it on a visit to the islands in 1898.

The main exhibit is an exchange collection from the Ethnographical museum, Stockholm, and is part of a collection of

more than 3000 specimens collected by an English physician, Dr. R. Pulleine, during 20 years of collecting in that part of the world.

The present exhibition in the art gallery has closed and has been followed by an exhibition of book plates and etchings by Ralph Pearson, a pastel exhibit by Fremont Ellis, and another showing of shawls from the collection of Mrs. W. B. Thayer.—Edna Schofield Halseth in San Diego Sun.

Exchange Privileges.

The Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art has arranged exchange privileges with 81 other Museums, so that a member of the Toledo Museum is admitted free to the galleries, lectures, concerts or classes of any and all of the 81 Museums by merely showing his Toledo Museum membership card.

New Director for Herron Art Institute.

The staff of the Museum acknowledges receipt of invitations to attend the reception given by the president and directors of the Art Association of Indianapolis to Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur MacLean at the John Herron Art Institute of which Mr. MacLean has just been chosen director.

Aztec National Monument.

President Harding has issued a proclamation accepting on the behalf of the Nation the ruins near Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico, tendered to the government by the American Museum of Natural History. The proclamation makes the ruin a national monument. The ruin is of the Pueblo type, is E-shaped and had about 500 rooms. The main ruin has been excavated during the past five years under the direction of Earl Morris of New Mexico, formerly with the School of American Research.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Reception by Miss Willard.

Delightful was a gathering of artists, writers and other friends of Miss Willard in the rooms of the Women's Museum Board on Sunday afternoon, February 18. Miss Willard, whose life and work among the Hopi and other Pueblos has endeared her to them as well as to the friends of the Indians, was the hostess. The large reception room was in festal garb, candelabra with candles of Indian colors blending richly with flowers, greens and background of Indian weaves in bold colors. Miss Willard told incidents of three years of sojourn on the First Mesa of Hopiland, incidents that were warm with human heart throbs. Miss M. E. Disette, a veteran among Indian educators, told of child life among the Pueblos at Paguate and other Indian settlements in which she has worked, bringing out the intensely human side of Indian thought and being. Miss Elizabeth Shipley Sargent, the well known essayist, told of her stay in Zuni during the Shalako dance and read a literal transcript of the message that the members of the Council, or the principales of the pueblo, desired her to take to the pale faces, a message in which they pleaded for the retention and preservation by themselves of their sacred places.

Museum Rooms Re-Arranged.

Under the guidance of Director Edgar L. Hewett, Curator Wesley Bradfield has rearranged the exhibits in the Puye, Rito de los Frijoles and other Museum rooms in the eastern half of the Palace of the Governors. Additional lighting has been installed. The rearrangement has made these rooms more attractive than before.

Visit by Dr. Magoffin

Dr. Ralph V. G. Magoffin of Johns Hopkins University, just re-elected president of the Archaeological Institute of America, will be in Santa Fe the latter part of April and will address the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Replica of Calendar Stone.

Dean Byron Cummings of the Univer-

sity of Arizona department of archaeology, has added to the Arizona Museum a replica cast of the calendar stone of the Aztecs, secured by him on his latest scientific excursion to the City of Mexico.

IT IS WRITTEN

American Journal of Archaeology.

The last issue of Volume 26 of the American Journal of Archaeology, just to hand, is the most attractively printed and illustrated number yet published. The text, too, is more varied than usual and has a popular appeal. "Domestic Costumes of the Athenian Woman in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B. C," with its inset plate showing seventeen costumes, for instance, will interest others than classic archaeologists. The story of the excavations at Sardes, covering the sixth season of the American expedition, is fascinating. The campaign of 1922, lasting only three months, was productive of important results, including as it did the finding of a vase with 30 gold staters of Croesus.

"Natural History" for February.

The Journal of the American Museum of Natural History, which is easily the most pretentious of museum periodicals coming to the editorial table of El Palacio, has as frontispiece a color reproduction of Charles R. Knight's painting of the Warren Mastodon as it was finally restored for the American Museum. The leading article of the issue is given to the "Mastodons of the Hudson Highlands" and is written by Henry Fairfield Osborn, the president of the American Museum. Other interesting contributions to the number are: "Primitive Fishery Methods in Lake Titicaca;" "The Voyage of the 'France;'" "Anthropoid Apes I Have Known;" "The Mind and Manners of Wild Animals;" "James Hall of Albany;" "An Extraordinary Capture of the Giant Shark, Rhineodon Type;" "The Racial Diversity of the Polynesian People;" "Bolivia's Least Known Mountain Range;" and "A New Meteorite from Michigan."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

DUES PAID.

Santa Fe Society:

John Dendahl, Mrs. L. E. Quigg, Olive Rush, Geo. G. Wright, John J. Nairn, Mrs. E. A. Fiske, J. B. Gilchrist, Leigh K. Patton, P. B. Albright, Mrs. Van Stone, Mrs. J. B. Lamy, John R. McFie, E. C. Crampton, F. R. Frankenburger, C. N. Blackwell, Mrs. E. G. Trowbridge, Max Nordhaus, Miss Mary Ellen Wood, Miss Eugenia Manderfield, Richard L. Pfaffle, Howell Earnest.

New Mexico Society.

Miss Mary Disette, Mrs. Henry Leonard, John Becker, Jr., Herman Lindauer, Edward H. Kemp, Miss Hannah J. Schofield, Mrs. Carl Fisher, Dept. Education, Elizabeth Sargeant, Hugh L. Hodge, Margaret McKitrick, Mary P. Winsor, Judge Robt. H. Day, Edward Van Schick, Miss Evelyn R. Bartram, Miss Grace Balch, F. Coomer, Edward S. White, Mrs. J. G. Osburn, Wm. D. Gates, Mrs. H. I. Jenkins, J. M. Wolfing, H. E. Huntington Lib., Mrs. Louis J. Gillespie, H. W. Brose, George L. Brooks, Miss Ida M. Ostrum, Chas. E. Linney, Walter Miller, Ernest P. Steinhauer, H. B. Holt, Bert G. Phillips, Mabel H. Weir, Morris C. Long, Herbert D. Field, Miss Frances Savage, Junius Henderson, Mrs. W. C. Reid, Mrs. Reed Holloman, Walter G. Turley, John C. Pentzer, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, H. J. Patten, R. W. Dodson, Mrs. John Sloan, Miss Bessie Edsell, T. G. Rodgers, Baroness Edouard de Wardener, Ernst C. Krohn, Mrs. R. K. Diel, Dr. T. B. Lyon.

PAINTERS AND EXHIBITS

Davey and True at Kansas City.

Randall Davey, of Santa Fe, and Allen True, who had his studio in the old Spanish Methodist church now occupied by Gustave Baumann, exhibited during February at The Kansas City Art Institute. The paintings shown for the most part have been exhibited in the art galleries of the Museum of New Mexico. The following excerpts are from the Kansas City Art Institute Bulletin:

Randall Davey was one of Robert Henri's strongest pupils. He is doing work in oil, water color and etching in the fields of portraiture, still life, landscape and decorative pieces. Mr. Davey's training particularly fits him for the needs of advanced students in Kansas City since he studied architecture at Cornell University, painting at the Art Students' League in New York. He continued his studies in Holland, France, Spain and Cuba, and in 1912 was made assistant instructor to Mr. Henri in his school at Madrid, Spain. He then returned to America and became instructor at the Fawcett Drawing School at Newark, N. J., and had private classes in New York City. In 1920 he was called to the Chicago Art Institute as a special instructor in portrait, still life, figure and composition classes.

During the past ten years Mr. Davey has exhibited in most of the large American galleries, and in addition his work has been shown in England, France and Italy. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Chicago Art Institute where two pictures, "Flowers" and a "Portrait of a Young Lady," are shown. The Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C., also possesses one of his paintings, "Old Sea Captain." Mr. Davey has won a number of prizes, including second Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of Design, 1915, and honorable mention at Panama Exposition at San Francisco.

As a result of having had more than seven one-man exhibitions in New York City, the Vose Gallery, Boston, the Chicago Art Institute, the Santa Fe Museum and the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco, Mr. Davey is represented in the private collections of Mr. Charles Hutchinson and Mr. Arthur Aldis, of Chicago, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Donald Malcom, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist (Alma Gluck), Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mr. Robert Chanler, of New York, and others.

Mr. Davey is a member of many prominent art organizations in America, among them being the National Association of Portrait Painters, the New Society of Artists, the Painter-Gravers Society, the Independent Society of Artists, of which he was a director, and the Taos Society of Artists.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, in an article on American painting in the 1922 edition says: "Some of the men who developed original ways of doing things in American art are Robert Henri, Jonas Lie, William Glackens, Rockwell Kent, John Sloan, George B. Luks, Arthur B. Davies, Jerome Meyers, George Bellows, Gardner Symons, Everett Shinn, W. E. Schofield and Randall Davey."

Oils.

1. "Archbishop of New Mexico.
2. "Aurelia."
3. "Old Miguel."
4. "Man in Blue Shirt."
5. "Red Bulls."
6. "Carmen."
7. "Miss Munger." Loaned by Mrs. Williston P. Munger.
8. "Portrait of Maria and Efrem." Loaned by Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist.
9. Portrait of Levi Hughes, Esq." Loaned by Mrs. Levi Hughes.
10. Portrait of Mrs. Levi Hughes. Loaned by Mrs. Levi Hughes.
11. "Spanish Girl."—Loaned by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.
12. "Flowers in a Window."

13. "Old Mexican Woman."
14. "Santa Fe Girl."
15. "Girl in Blue."
16. "Annie."
17. "Flowers in a Black Pot."
18. "Head of a Girl."
19. "The Pink House."
20. "Indian Buffalo Dancer."

Water Colors.

21. Water Color I.
23. Water Color II.
24. Water Color III.
25. Water Color IV.
26. Water Color V.
27. Water Color VI.

Etchings.

28–38. Set of Etchings made in New Mexico. Edition limited to 30 prints.

Allen Tupper True was born in Colorado Springs, and now works in Denver, Colorado. He studied with Howard Pyle in Wilmington, Delaware, at the Corcoran Gallery Art School in Washington, D. C., and with Frank Brangwyn in London. He proved such a skillful painter that Frank Brangwyn made him his assistant in completing the decorations for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. He is one of the leading members in the Denver Art Association.

Mr. True has made many decorations of note. A number of them may be seen in the State Capitol of Wyoming, the Denver Public Library, the Montana National Bank and other public buildings.

In addition to his prowess in the mural field, a number of easel pictures are to be enjoyed in the exhibit which was arranged by the American Federation of Arts.

71. Wyoming State Capitol, House of Representatives: 1. "The Cattlemen." 2. "The Homesteader." 3. "The Trappers." 4. "The Stage Coach." Senate: 1. "Pony Express Rider." 2. "Cheyenne Chief." 3. "Cavalry Officer." 4. "Missionary."
72. Denver Public Library: 1. "The Cliff Dwellers." 2. "The Hopi Potter"
73. Utah State Capitol Competition: 1. "The Trappers' Rendezvous." 2. "Sluice Mining."
74. Hamilton County (Ohio) Court House: 1. "Old Fort Washington—The Building." 2. "Interviewing Indian Captives." 3. "The Departure of Troops." 4. "The Commander's Arrival." Ohio River Traffic: 1. "The Flat Boat." 2. "The Long Boat." 3. "The Side Wheelers." 4. "Civil War Pontoon."
75. History of Transportation—Denver Union Station: 1. "The Prairie Schooner." 2. "Cavalry." 3. "The Canoe (Courriers du Bois)." 4. "Fording by Bull Boat." 5. "The Horseman." 6. "Indian Travois."
76. The Civic Theater, Denver: 1. "The First Road Makers." 2. "Shaft Miners." 3. "Music." 4. "The Indian Council."
77. Decker Branch Library: 1. "Miners" (The Georgia Rocker, Jig, Box and Paving). 2. "Trappers" (going out with furs).
78. Pueblo Memorial Hall: 1. "The Honor Roll." 2. "War."
79. Montana National Bank: 1. "The Buffalo Hunter." 2. "The Cowpuncher."
80. Dickinson Library: 1. "The Commerce of the Prairies."
81. "Laughter" (sketch for a soda fountain).
82. Jicarilla Apaches Moving Camp."
83. "Unwritten History—The Waterhole."
84. "Broadmoor Chapel Study—The Trenches."

Independent Salon at Paris.

The thirty-fourth annual salon of the Society of Independent Artists opened on February 9 in the Grand Palais. There are about 5000 entries. There are fewer American exhibits this year than last.

IN THE FIELD

King Tut-Ank-Amen's Tomb.

The exploration of the tomb of King Tut-Ank-Amen has yielded surprising results and immense archaeological treasure. The tremendous interest taken in the finds by the press and people throughout the world is significant of the increasing knowledge and understanding of archaeology by intelligent people everywhere. Big press associations have their representatives in Egypt who use telephone, telegraph and cable to herald to their papers and through them to the world, the story of daily progress of the explorers. On Sunday, February 18, in the presence of the Queen of the Belgians and many Egyptian dignitaries, the inner tomb was formally entered and the treasure trove there discovered was viewed. The modern machinery, the electric lights and the up-to-date costumes worn by those present upon the occasion, did not seem such a marvelous advance in contrast with the beauty of the artifacts and richness of the treasure found in the tomb.

Ladders in Aztec Ruin.

"Natural History" for February records a recent discovery in Aztec Ruin, San Juan county, by Earl H. Morris, at one time with the School of American Research in its excavations in the Pajarito Park:

"Although interesting discoveries have been made from time to time in the course of excavating the pueblo known as the Aztec Ruin, New Mexico, the kind of ladders or steps whereby the ancient inhabitants of this settlement climbed from story to story remained undetermined. At first it was the impression of Mr. Earl H. Morris, who heads the Archer M. Huntington Archaeological Survey of the Southwest, that the ladders must have been composed of heavy poles set side by side and alternately notched, but after 200 chambers had been freed of their contents and not even a fragment o such a ladder unearthed, he abandoned this assumption and had no alternative suggestion to offer.

"Recently, while he and his assistant were digging in one of the rooms of the ruin, the latter came upon an object unlike anything that had previously been excavated. By eleven o'clock at night their joint efforts had succeeded in bringing to the surface a number of pieces of worked wood and several poles, which, when assembled, revealed themselves as parts of a ladder of unique construction. The sidepieces of this ladder were straight, barked cedar poles, 6½ feet long, that tapered from a diameter of 2½ inches near the base to 1 3-4 inches at the upper extremity. Laid along each of these poles was a slender skunk-bush sapling that was lashed to its support by transverse withe bindings. The ends of the rungs were thrust between the cedar side-pieces and the parallel saplings, each rung above a pair of opposing lashings. The saplings were necessarily bent away from the timbers to which they were bound to permit the insertion of the rungs, and being of tough resilient wood, thereafter exerted a pressure which under ordinary circumstances held the cross-pieces securely in place. The saplings extended beyond the ends of the side-pieces and their free extremities were bent inward toward each other and bound together, thus forming a curved top to the ladder. Thereby the ladder was prevented from spreading apart and a bail like handle was provided by which this light yet strong and convenient device might be lifted and drawn up into the room above. The rungs of the ladder, five in number, were round sticks of hard wood about 1¼ inches in diameter, each smoothly polished by the wear of bare as well as sandaled feet."

Nelson in Europe.

N. C. Nelson, whose excavation of the Galisteo ruins as well as work at La Bajada and on the Arroyo Hondo and

elsewhere in the Southwest during the past ten years made him a frequent visitor to the Museum of New Mexico, has brought to America thousands of archaeological specimens the past year from Europe. "Natural History" speaks as follows of his European explorations:

"As a result of President Henry Fairfield Osborn's visit to Europe in 1921, the department of anthropology of the American Museum this year renewed its effort to complete its Old World archaeological collections. Associate Curator N. C. Nelson, who has charge of these collections, and who was in Europe for similar purpose in 1913, returned early in December, 1922, after a six months' search, to report the acquisition of about 3000 new specimens and to explain that the way is open to acquire as many more. He brought back also about 100 photographs of archaeological interest, as well as extensive notes on the principal prehistoric collections exhibited in the museums of western Europe.

"Mr. Nelson's travels took him to England, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and France. He visited more than 40 public museums, besides 20 important private collections; examined and photographed, for the first time, 19 more or less famous archaeological stations; and called upon more than 100 people directly or indirectly interested in archaeology. Exceptional opportunity for observation was afforded him in that he was invited to accompany a group of French and Belgian archaeologists and geologists on a tour of inspection to several important archaeological stations in England, Holland and Belgium. In this way he was enabled not only to see for himself how the specimens occur, but he also learned of the varions methods employed in their excavation. The kindness and hospitality enjoyed in this connection, with the insight afforded into real European home life, Mr. Nelson says, will long be remembered with gratitude.

"Regarding the general progress of archaeological investigation in Europe, Mr. Nelson seems very hopeful. Many able workers were lost during the war and funds are everywhere limited or lacking. Nevertheless, those who remain are unbounded in their enthusiasm, and more or less work has been done everywhere, both during and since the war, that is of the highest importance. In certain quarters—as for example, in England and Switzerland—discoveries have been made which promise to modify very considerably the present views of prehistoric development."

Life of Dr. James Hall.

Dr. John M. Clark, director of the State Museum of New York, who has been an interested visitor to the Museum of New Mexico, has just published a biography of Dr. James Hall, his predecessor, whose work and fame as a geologist and paleontologist were international in their scope. George F. Kunz reviewed the biography at length in the New York Times and in other publications, praising the "clear and graceful literary style" of the author and pointing out the scientific importance of the work. Incidentally he commends the farsightedness and wisdom of the New York legislature which had voted the not inconsiderable funds to permit the publication of Dr. Hall's scientific writings. He says: "Senators Daniel P. Wood and Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt and the late James W. Husted were Doctor Hall's valiant friends in assuring funds for the greatest of state surveys, thus overcoming very strong opposition. The opportunity of making known the pre-eminence of New York State from a geologic standpoint was assured through the foresight of its legislators in sustaining financially the production of the great descriptive series of volumes by Doctor Hall and Doctor Clark, in which its marvelous paleozoic remains were so splendidly figured."